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able to judge for themselves whether any more men are needed for the same purposes.

The difference between an army of 25,000 and 30,500 men is not of any material importance, but if our country once enters upon what seems to us, from any standpoint whatever, the wholly needless and uncalled for undertaking of strengthening its "fighting line," it will continue to find reasons for an ever greater enlargement and it will finally find itself in the full tide of a dangerous and burdensome militarism, like that which is vexing and degrading Europe to-day. We are as near to England as Russia is, and if we ever commence arming against possible attacks from her (and she is the bugbear in the imaginations of all the military party) we shall soon have plenty of men at Washington who will be crying out that our whole Canadian frontier is in danger, that our twenty-eight coast-defence stations are not half enough, and then our war-budgets will begin to swell and our army to double and quadruple ad infinitum. The time to stop is before we begin, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the Representatives of the country will resist every pressure brought upon them, from no matter what source, to make additions to the present standing army.

#### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A happy New Year to all our readers and to all the friends of peace everywhere, made doubly happy by more faithful and earnest efforts to promote the holy cause in which we labor. May no war come during the next twelve months to disturb the happiness of our families and our communities. May our great country live in peace in all her manifold relations to the nations of the world. May the angels' song of "peace on earth" be realized more fully than ever before among all people in every clime.

The President's annual message to Congress contains an interesting statement of our relations with foreign nations, which are really peaceful everywhere. A convention has been concluded for the settlement by arbitration of the long-standing dispute with Ecuador in regard to Emilio Antos, a naturalized citizen of the United States. A similar agreement has been entered into with Venezuela for the arbitration of a long disputed claim growing out of the seizure of certain vessels of the United States.

The plenipotentiaries of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru have signed a convention agreeing to submit to Spain as arbitrator the question of ownership of a portion of the Amazonic region which each of these nations claims.

Japan has pushed on her war with China as fast as the increasing cold and the difficulties arising from being in the enemy's country have permitted her. Her northern army has outflanked the Chinese army in Manchuria, and

cut off its connection with Pekin. Several minor engagements have taken place, in some of which the Chinese have fought desperately inflicting heavy losses on the Japanese, who, however, have been uniformly victorious. The Chinese fleet at Wei Hai Wai is said to be entirely helpless. The command of the Chinese army has been taken from Li Hung Chang and given to another. Ministers Denby and Dunn have cleared the way for peace negotiations between the two countries and special peace Commissioners are on their way to Tokio to meet the Japanese Commissioners and arrange the terms of peace. Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State of the United States, has accepted the invitation of China to act as her special adviser in the peace negotiations. The war, let us hope, will soon end.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet in London, in November, the Prime Minister of England, Lord Rosebery, spoke of the vast armaments of Europe and of the press, as constituting two of the chief dangers to international harmony. As to the former he said:

"One danger is those enormous armaments that roll up like snowballs, and snowballs which seem never to end, and which are, I freely acknowledge, in their essence, being territorial armies, measures of defence and not of defiance—that there are in those great armaments some danger to peace itself; because, in the first place, there is the feeling that you cannot for ever perfect tools of great precision and great expense without sometimes having a wish to test them and to use them; and, in the second place, there is the still greater danger that the peoples who have to bear the burden of these armaments, weary of the drain of blood and tax that they involve, may some day say, 'It will be better to put an end to this long continued pressure, and to put all to the hazard of the die.'

Of the press he said:

"Well, I am sorry to say that one of the great dangers to that good understanding is that mighty engine which we call the Press. No one yields to me in admiration for the authority that it exercises, and for the high-minded way in which, as a rule, that authority is exercised. But I do not think that the Press itself, in the fierce competition which exists between different papers, in order to obtain the latest and the most startling intelligence, sufficiently weighs what effect that intelligence may have on the great international understandings of the world. I would then ask the Press to sift such intelligence a little before it gives it publicity. What I would wish to inspire in anyone connected with journalism who hears me to-night, and who cares at all about the largest object of serving his country in the truest way, is this, that in dealing with our differences with nations, we should remember not so much the petty issues that divide us, but the large bonds which connect us."

The Secretary of the American Peace Society has during the month of December delivered addresses at Association Hall, Philadelphia, at the William Penn Commemorative service, at the Olivet Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, at the Union Church at East Lexington, Mass., and before the Baptist Social Union of Boston.

The London Peace Society held a conference to consider the "Effect of War on Commerce and the Industrial Classes," at Leeds, on the 20th of November. Papers were read on "Peace and National Prosperity" and "The Economical Aspects of the Peace Question." At the evening session the following resolution was passed :

"That this meeting desires to express its satisfaction with the recent utterances of the Prime Minister on the subject of peace, and with the pledges that have been given on behalf of Her Majesty's Government to promote International Arbitration and Disarmament whenever the opportunity may arise; and it urges upon Lord Rosebery and his colleagues the necessity of taking whatever steps may be possible to bring the question of a diminution, or, at the very least, an arrest in the growth of military armaments and burdens before the European Governments at the first available opportunity. It has also heard with gratification of the endeavors made by Her Majesty's Government to promote peace between the belligerent nations in the East, and it encourages them to persevere in these efforts, and assures them of its warm sympathy and support in all such endeavors. It also expresses the hope that the desires and endeavors on both sides of the Atlantic to promote a permanent Treaty of Arbitration between this country and the United States may find a speedy and satisfactory conclusion."

The last number of the *Christian Arbitrator and Messenger of Peace*, under the management of the Peace Association of Friends in America, has just appeared. It contains a farewell editorial from Daniel Hill, who has edited the paper ever since it was founded in 1870, and numerous letters expressing high appreciation of the good which the paper has accomplished, and regrets that its publication by the Association is to be discontinued. We have known the paper and the editor ever since the publication was begun, and we take pleasure in saying that there has been in the whole field of peace workers no more faithful, conscientious and self-sacrificing laborer than Daniel Hill. His twenty-four years of service have been a worthy and praiseworthy part of the peace movement, whose good fruits will continue far into the coming century, and in an important sense forever. He will hereafter edit the peace department of the *American Friend*, and the *Arbitrator and Messenger* will be owned and published by John B. Wood, 310 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

*Les Etats-Unis d'Europe*, organ of the *Ligue Internationale de la Paix et de la Liberté*, of Geneva, seems to justify the present action of the French Government in the case of Madagascar. It thinks that any further delay in sending an expedition would be "without profit, and the only question to consider is whether the object to be gained is worth, on the part of France, the sacrifices in men and money which would have to be made." The League professes to believe in the inviolability of human life, whatever it may mean by the expression; but here is what it says through this organ, as bearing on the course

which it thinks honorable for France to pursue in the case of Madagascar : "Our League declares that human blood should be spared, and that no war, however far away, can be justified, except when it is a question of independence or of the integrity of territory, or when the honor of the country is involved to such an extent as to make recoil impossible." If the doctrine of inviolability of human life has no wider a basis than this on which to rest, the hopes of its prevalence in the world are very few. On such a basis England would justify the high-handedness of every one of her colonial wars. "The honor of the country" is a very flexible term, as history proves on too many bloody pages. The real support of the peace cause is the honor of conscience and the Christian law of love.

The December number of *The Earnest Worker*, published at Richmond, Va., contains an article on "The Churches and the Cause of Peace," from the pen of Dr. W. A. Campbell, who, it will be remembered, originated the movement to unite the Christian churches in an effort to secure the general adoption of arbitration as a substitute for war in the settlement of international differences. This movement was inaugurated at the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly at Asheville, North Carolina, in 1890. The latest development of it is the Arbitration Alliance of the British Churches, which is likely to prove one of the most powerful agencies on the other side of the water in promoting international concord.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Pennsylvania Peace Society was held at the Friends' Meeting-house, Fifteenth and Race Streets, Philadelphia, on the 7th of December. Addresses were made by the president, Dr. Sarah T. R. Eavenson; by Samuel Swain, Esq., of Bristol, Pa.; by Charles E. Keyser, Thomas E. Longshore, Alfred H. Love, President De Garmo of Swarthmore College, Judge W. N. Ashman, Rev. Dr. Boardman, Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, Wm. O. McDowell, and others. The address which seems to have created the greatest interest and stir in the convention was that of Mr. G. F. Stephens, President of the Philadelphia Single Tax Society, on Free Trade in its Relations to Peace.

The suggestion has been made that Captain Mahan, of the United States Navy, would be a suitable person to appoint to the Professorship of History in Oxford University, made vacant by the death of Mr. Froude. Some of the London papers have taken kindly to the suggestion, and in addition to speaking in high terms of Mr. Mahan's historical scholarship, think that such an appointment would be valuable in promoting that unity of the Anglo-Saxon peoples on which it is thought that the progress of the world so much depends. Many English scholars are made professors in the colleges and universities of this country. Why not have reciprocity in scholarship as well as in trade?

In connection with the recent placing of the great bronze statue of William Penn on the Philadelphia City Hall a Memorial service was held in that city in Association Hall on Friday evening, December 14th, under the auspices of the Christian Arbitration and Peace Society. Judge William N. Ashman of the Orphans' Court presided and, after prayer by Rev. George Dana Boardman, made appropriate introductory remarks. Addresses on William Penn's Holy Experiment in Civil Government were made by Mr. James M. Beck, of the Philadelphia Bar, and by Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, Secretary of the American Peace Society. The address of the latter is given in full in this number of the *ADVOCATE*. The statue of William Penn on the Philadelphia City Hall is the highest statue in the world; and very properly so, too, for William Penn has had no superior in the whole list of statesmen and benefactors of mankind. The world is just beginning to appreciate his manliness, wisdom and courage, and the principles which controlled all his movements are coming to be recognized as the true principles of the corporate life of society.

Mr. Leopold Katscher has prepared for the Austrian Peace Society a book containing the opinions of eminent writers on the subject of peace, both in poetry and prose. The work, which is entitled "Friedensstimmen" (Voices of Peace), is in German, and has an introduction by the Baroness von Suttner. If any of our readers would like to have this work we shall be glad to procure it for them.

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Superintendent of the Peace Department of the National W. C. T. U., has just issued her annual report. It covers ten pages, and is gotten up in excellent shape. It contains, besides her own observations, reports from the superintendents of the work in twenty-four States. The National W. C. T. U., under Mrs. Bailey's faithful and intelligent direction of the peace department, and under the recent strong and wise words of Miss Willard, is coming to wield an influence for peace hardly second to any in the nation. Mrs. Bailey's report expresses the peace purpose of the W.C.T.U. in these words:

"In connection with sister peace societies the W.C.T.U. is working for the glad day when courts of arbitration shall supplant warfare in settling all difficulties. It also exerts an influence against prize fighting, sparring matches, capital punishment, and every form of man's inhumanity to man."

The "Appeal to all Nations on Behalf of Peace," which the Antwerp Peace Congress instructed its President and Secretary to prepare and send out, has been drawn up in French, English, German, and Italian. Through the National Newspaper Agency of France it has been sent entire to most of the French papers. It has been sent by the Peace Bureau at Berne to 500 German, 200 Austrian and 100 Swiss papers, and to several

hundred in Great Britain. It has been published in the Italian Peace Almanac, of which fifty thousand copies have been sent out by the Lombard Union. Many Italian papers have copied it in part or in whole. It is being published in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Belgium and Holland, and copies of it have been sent to Spanish, Portuguese and Roumanian papers. We give the Appeal on another page. To what extent it has appeared in American papers we do not know, though it has been sent to a number of them.

Mr. Patrick McGrath of Quincy, Mass., who had long been a life member and Director of the American Peace Society and regular annual contributor to its funds, died at his home in Quincy on Tuesday, the 18th of December, at the age of 83. Though enfeebled by age, he came once a year to our office to leave his annual contribution for the peace cause, and his visits always made us feel that the world was so much the brighter and happier. A writer in the *Quincy Patriot* says of him:

The late Mr. McGrath was one of the best versed and most interesting conversationalists that it was ever my pleasure to meet. His ideas were often original and always interesting and instructive. Few men in Quincy could duplicate his fund of general knowledge.

The Prime Minister of Canada, Sir John S. D. Thompson, died suddenly at Windsor Castle, England, the 12th of December. He has had great influence in preserving cordial relations between Canada and the mother country. He was originally appointed one of the agents to represent Great Britain in the Behring Sea arbitration, but did not serve, because of his appointment later to the Premiership of Canada. He was one of that class of men who are a credit to any age.

*Le Citoyen Franco-Américain*, in a recent number, after giving a somewhat detailed statement of the 3675 million francs spent last year by Europe on war preparations says: "What a frightful social plague-spot these incredible expenses are at the close of our century! When will this deplorable state of things cease?" Well may the French-American citizen, and every other citizen of this and of all other countries, ask the same question. When will it all cease? When we all make up our minds that it shall cease, and tell our representatives in the national parliaments so.

Just as we are going to press the news reaches us of the sudden death of Dr. James E. Rhoads, ex-President of Bryn Mawr College, Pa. On account of failing strength he last year resigned his position as President of the College. He had been editor of the *Friends' Review* prior to the founding of Bryn Mawr, in 1883. He was one of the most widely known and loved leaders among the Friends. As a peace man he took his stand

on the ground of the New Testament, and was always ready to advocate the cause by tongue and pen, and his advocacy of it was both scholarly and effective. His death will be widely and painfully felt.

Our friends in Europe are pushing with increased vigor the peace propaganda. Dr. Franz Wirth has since the Antwerp Congress been giving strong addresses in parts of Germany. Mr. Frederic Passy continues both to speak and write with his accustomed vigor. New peace societies are being formed in Germany. The Austrian Society is letting its light shine undimmed. Mr. Edmond Potonié Pierre, in a recent number of the *Epoque* (Paris), gives an interesting summary of the more recent phases of the propaganda. Dr. Wirth said in one of his recent speeches: "The peace movement has recently, in an encouraging way, taken a wider 'swing.' I am, for example, so busy that though I keep two stenographers I can scarcely keep up with my work. Inquiries come from all lands, even from Russia and Constantinople. The movement is growing everywhere, and I notice with joy that within the last few months a happy change for the better has come in the prospects of the peace-cause."

## THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

### FRENCHMEN ARE ALSO MEN.

FROM THE DIARY OF A TEACHER.

BY ERNST ALMSLOH, BERLIN.

Translated from *Die Waffen Nieder*.

The experience which I have had to-day is a simple, natural one, but also a pleasant and helpful one.

I have never concealed from myself the fact that it would be very hard for me in my situation, to secure even the smallest results of my labors.

I am the only person in the Teachers' College who believes in the doctrine of peace. My colleagues are spirited, thorough-going hurrah-patriots, part of them indeed afflicted with that childish-naïve, loud-mouthed "patriotism," which prates about the old "hereditary enemy" and "foreign maliciousness." Two of them have even become lieutenants of the reserve troops, and they never fail to lay stress on this military distinction before everybody and on every occasion. They display their military standing on their calling cards. They give their instruction a strong military turn. On the Emperor's birthday, and similar patriotic occasions, they seek, by means of their dazzling uniform and the clang of their sabres, to impress on the whole school, from the director down to the most insignificant janitor, the importance of their station.

How can I venture to hope, then, that my words about the brutalizing cruelty of war, about the injustice of in-

ternational hatred, about the blessed beneficence of a perpetual peace, will take root in the hearts of my nine-year-old boys, when over them rushes inexorably the cold, icy, destructive storm-wind of a war-breathing patriotism, when the weighty authority of all the other teachers, with their trumpets and glitter, exalts the most bloody massacre of masses of men as the noblest activity of human beings!

On this account, the modest result which I secured to-day has impressed me all the more profoundly.

In the course of the day's instruction the word Paris was accidentally used. I am accustomed in such cases to try to find out by a few questions whether the children have gotten the right conception of the word.

"You have just used the word 'Paris.' Paris? Well, what is that?" I asked.

"Paris is a great city," answered one pupil promptly.

"Paris is situated in France," answered another.

"Paris is a bad city; only Frenchman live there," shouted another.

And then I heard a little fellow whispering to his neighbor: "Die Franzosen mit den rothen hosen." . . .

At first I had a mind to reprimand this little crier after revenge, when suddenly the thought came to me to take advantage of the occasion and try to find out whether in the case of any of the pupils a seed of peace principles had sprung up. Only yesterday, when I was talking with them about the Bible expression, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," I had tried with all the warmth of my heart to convince them that war — cruel war — is in contradiction not only with this but with all the beautiful sayings of the Martyr who died upon the cross in behalf of human love and the ennobling of humanity; and my description of the awful, inhuman sight of a battlefield had so affected the most of the little fellows that their deep pain and their intense sympathy with the suffering victims of war were unconsciously manifested in their innocent tell-tale faces and their tearful eyes.

So, I referred to the doggerel rhyme and had it repeated again.

Amid the titter of his comrades little Fritz proudly responded:

"Die Franzosen  
Mit den rothen Hosen,  
Mit den blauen Jacken,  
Kriegen was auf den Nacken."

"And so you would like to give the French a sound thrashing, eh?"

"Yes, yes."

"But why, pray, do the French deserve a thrashing?"

"The French are all bad people, my papa said; they will not leave us (!) at peace."

"Yes, and Mr. Leipold said that they want to take from us our beautiful Germany."

"Then you would be very glad if we had another big